## Electronic and transport properties of topological material GdxSb2-xTe3

Firoza Kabir, Xiaxin Ding, M. MOfazzel Hosen, Narayan Poudel, Gyanendra Dhakal, Arjun Pathak, Madhab Neupane, Krzysztof Gofryk

July 2019



The INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance

## Electronic and transport properties of topological material GdxSb2-xTe3

Firoza Kabir, Xiaxin Ding, M. MOfazzel Hosen, Narayan Poudel, Gyanendra Dhakal, Arjun Pathak, Madhab Neupane, Krzysztof Gofryk

**July 2019** 

Idaho National Laboratory Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

http://www.inl.gov

Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Nuclear Energy
Under DOE Idaho Operations Office
Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517

Firoza Kabir<sup>1,2</sup>, Xiaxin Ding<sup>1</sup>, M. Mofazzel Hosen<sup>2</sup>, Narayan Poudel<sup>1</sup>, Gyanendra Dhakal<sup>2</sup>, Arjun Pathak<sup>3</sup> Madhab Neupane<sup>2</sup>, Krzysztof Gofryk<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Idaho National Laboratory, <sup>2</sup>University of Central Florida, <sup>3</sup>AMES laboratory

## Motivation Transport and Magnetization properties of Gd<sub>x</sub>Sb<sub>2-x</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> Gd doped TI ( $Gd_xSb_{2-x}Te_3$ ): Topological Insulator (TI): (a) \* Trigonal, space group: R3m [166] ❖ Bulk band gap like an ordinary insulator - Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> ❖ Parent Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> is a strong TI. but have protected conducting states on their Gd<sub>x</sub>Sb<sub>2-x</sub>Te > Metallic ❖ Energy band gap ~0.3 eV edge or surface. 1000 > Relatively conductivity. \* Crystal synthesis by flux method. > Due to spin-momentum locking, spin low 800 ➤ Anomaly at polarized electrons can move through Characterized by XRD and EDS. MR~3.5% 2.3 K?? surface. <del>-</del> 600 $\triangleright$ No ➤ Band inversion as a result of strong spin saturation orbit coupling. up to 9T. 0.5 200 Hall resistivity and carrier concentration VB MRS BULLETIN, 39, OCTOBER 2014 PPMS (c) $\mu_I^{exp} = 0.060 \, \mu_B$ 0.020 - $\mu_J^{the}=2~\mu_B$ Direct experimental ✓ Tuning Fermi energy by doping. Hall coeffiicient Positive carrier density technique based on ✓ Studies of electronic properties of Determine 0.015 -(ordinary) $\chi_0 = -1.90$ Gd content. 5 2K 10 K 25 K the photoelectric this material. Hall C=0.06635 > Good effect. effect. ✓ One of the best thermoelectric $\theta = -1.19 \text{ K}$ 0.010 agreement Holes material. $E_{kin} = h\vartheta - \Phi - |E_B|$ with EDS dominant. ✓ Archetypical TI (Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>) (1% Gd). $\mu_{eff}^{exp}$ =7.28 $P_{||} = \hbar k_{||} = 2mE_{in} . \sin\Theta$ ARPES 0.005 Fermi surface and Dispersion map of Gd<sub>x</sub>Sb<sub>2-x</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> T [K] 0.0 -0.5 Heat capacity measurement $C_P/T = \gamma + \beta T^2 + \delta T^4,$ Dulong Petit limit Conclusion: 3Rn~125 Jmole<sup>-1</sup>K<sup>-1</sup> -0.5 0.0 ❖ Successfully synthesized Gd<sub>x</sub>Sb<sub>2-x</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> $\gamma$ =3.5 mJ mole<sup>-1</sup>K<sup>-2</sup> 80 > For parent Significant influence of Gd on Sb<sub>2</sub>Te3, electronic properties. $\gamma = 0.7 \pm 0.7 \text{ mJ}$ -1.0 -\* Magnetism: excellent probe of small $mole^{-1}K^{-2}$ ⊕<sub>0</sub>=204.41 K -0.5 Gd concentration in Gd<sub>x</sub>Sb<sub>2-x</sub>Te<sub>3.</sub> 0 meV 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 150 Momentum (1/Å) Kx (1/A) To be continued.... Idaho National Laboratory